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Photographs do not necessarily portray testing at any particular installation or field operating activity. They reflect the total Test and Evaluation mission.

In this age of specialization few engineers and scientists have careers with a variety of tasks and responsibilities. And only a few get to work with some of the most sophisticated and advanced technology in the world.

The U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (TECOM), a major organization of the U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM), offers opportunity for

Career experiences offered include:

- Automated Systems Development
- Automotive Engineering
- Aviation Engineering
- Ballistics
- Biology
- Chemical Engineering
- Chemistry
- Civil Engineering
- Construction Engineering
- Electrical Engineering
- Electronics
- Electronic Hardware
- Electronic Software
- Electromagnetics
- Electro-optics
- Electronic Warfare
- Energy Conservation
- Engineering Design

both. TECOM has about 11,000 employees and operates with an annual budget of \$350 million. It has a continuous need for new people, especially beginning and mid-level engineers and scientists. Additional engineers and scientists are needed to support a 50 percent increase in TECOM's workload expected for 1983-1986.

Engineering and Scientific Analysis
Engineer and Scientist Supervision
Facilities Design
Human Engineering
Marine Engineering
Mechanical Engineering
Metallurgy
Metallurgical Engineering
Military Construction Engineering
Nuclear Physics
Optics
Physics
Project Management
Quality Control
Safety Engineering
Space and Rocket Engineering
Supervision of Materiel and
Equipment Production
Systems Interoperability
Test and Evaluation
Weapons System Development

TECOM is the organization within the U.S. Army that tests and evaluates equipment and materials used by the Army. It operates test facilities which assist the U.S. Air Force, Marine Corps, National Aeronautical and Space Administration (NASA) and other U.S. and international agencies. Of 2,000 tests and evaluations each year, approximately 1,200 are being conducted within TECOM at any given time.

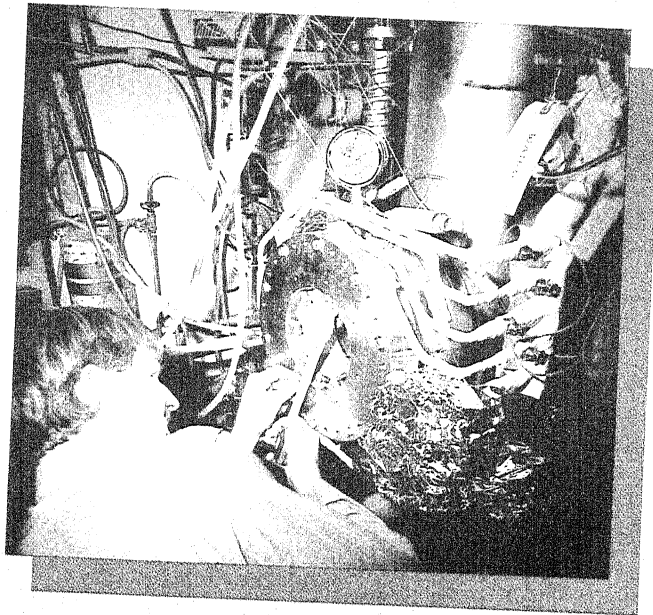
A recent survey of TECOM personnel by an independent research firm showed that employees thoroughly enjoyed their jobs. B. Lawrence Sova, an Electrical Engineer at Aberdeen, summarized the expressions of satisfaction with TECOM careers. He said, "Individuals joining

INDEPENDENT SURVEY

| Factor | Favorable Response |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Professional Advancement | 88% |
| Independence | 94% |
| Supervisory Opportunity | 88% |
| Job Security | 94% |
| Work Variety | 94% |

the organization have the broadest possible opportunities to demonstrate their potentials in an exciting environment that provides opportunities to work with a huge quantity of different materials, items of equipment and processes."

The survey revealed that TECOM personnel are happier in their careers than many of their private industry counterparts.



Cold Regions Test Center
Fort Greely, Alaska

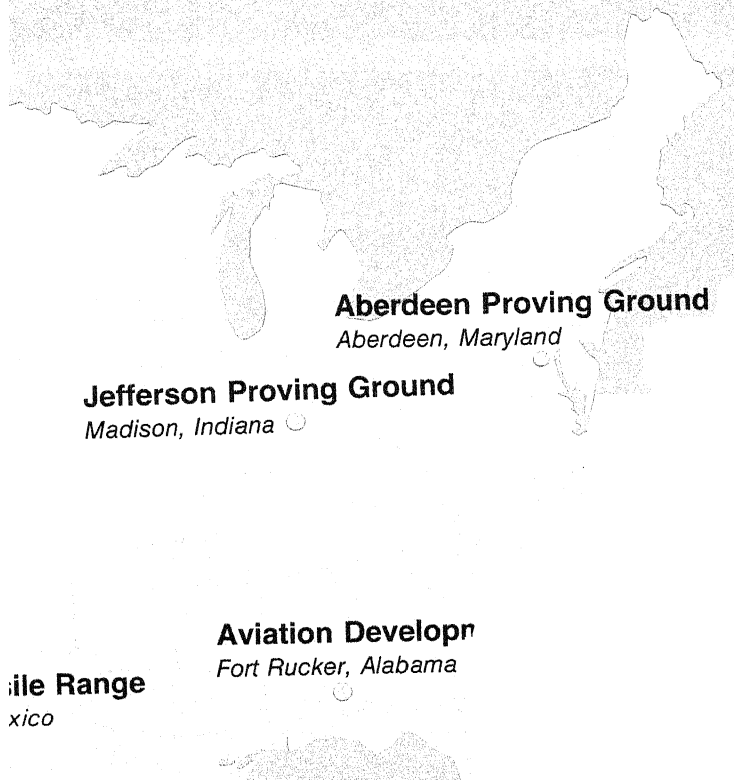
Dugway Proving Ground
Dugway, Utah

Yuma Proving Ground
Yuma, Arizona

White Sands Missile Range
Las Cruces, New Mexico

Tropic Test Center
Fort Clayton, Panama

TECOM has nine locations. Seven are in the continental United States, one is in Alaska and the other in Panama. The headquarters is located at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, "the vehicle testing capital of the world."



Aberdeen Proving Ground

Aberdeen Proving Ground has served as a major development and testing ground for the Army for more than 65 years, and now hosts TECOM headquarters. The world's first operational computer was installed at APG in the late 1940's. Engineers and scientists there work with climatic chambers for testing equipment operations under extremes of heat and cold. APG facilities provide real and simulated conditions for testing and evaluating a wide range of weapons, munitions and vehicles in an average temperate climate with four distinct seasons.

TECOM's unique facilities and testing capabilities provide an environment for simulating the effects of nuclear weapons radiation. With this facility test officers can conduct essential survivability and vulnerability evaluations to ascertain effects of nuclear weapons on many types of equipment.

Aberdeen is about forty miles north of Baltimore, on the scenic Chesapeake Bay.

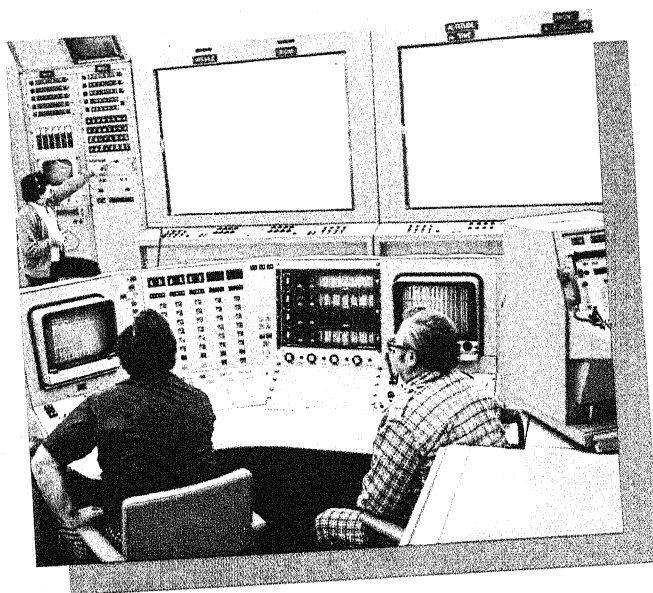
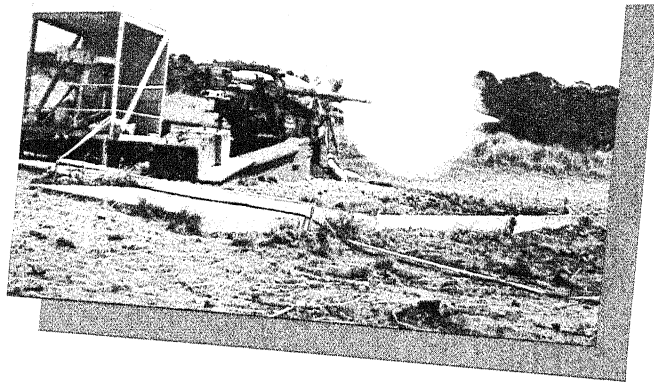


Jefferson Proving Ground

U.S. Army Jefferson Proving Ground (JPG) is located in Madison, Indiana. This growing town was recently rated as the country's safest city for its low crime rate.

JPG's 360 employees test and evaluate artillery-type ammunition of 40mm and greater sizes. They also test casings, fuses and propellant components.

JPG engineers and scientists also conduct research and development tests. Their advanced investigative capabilities make them an important addition to Army boards, symposia, panels and conferences on ammunitions and weapons systems.

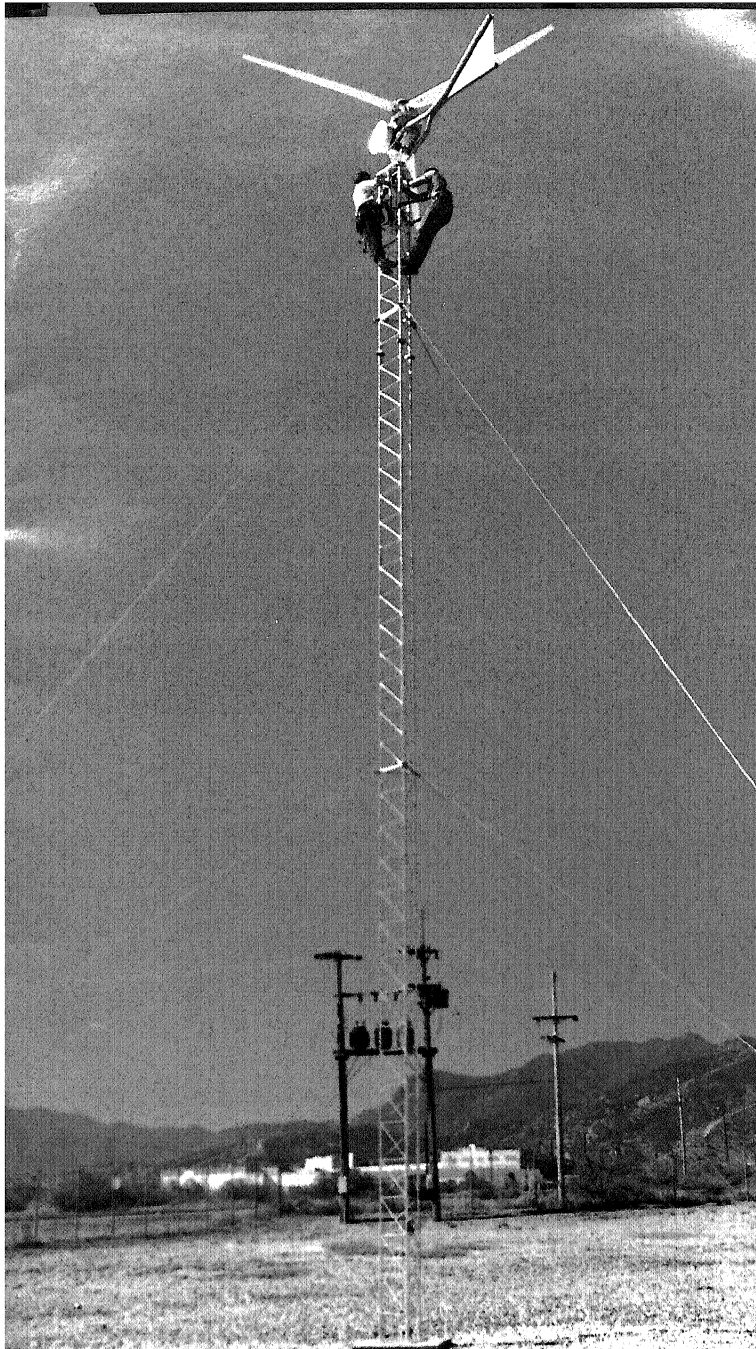


Electronic Proving Ground

Engineers and scientists at the U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, perform tests and evaluations on optical and electro-optical, command and control, signal intelligence and other electronic warfare systems. They perform tests in a variety of highly instrumented test facilities including an electro-magnetic environmental facility, a systems inter-operability and computer facility, a realistic battlefield environment and an electro-optical systems test facility.

Engineers and scientists at EPG also form a base of electronic test expertise necessary to support the development of all types of Army electronic materiel. By working closely with Government and private industry they assure continuing growth of U.S. electronic sophistication.

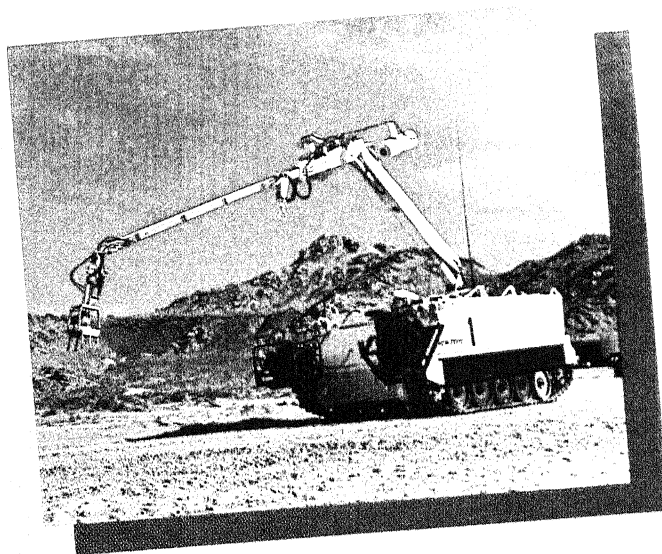
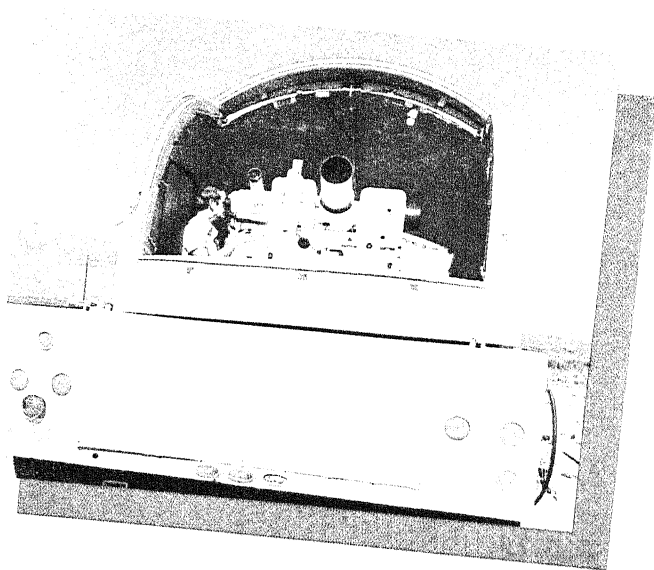
The desert and mountains around Fort Huachuca provide an abundance of natural beauty, with clean and uncluttered skies. The area is ideal for outdoor recreation, including hiking, swimming and camping. A short distance away is Mexico. Fort Huachuca is near Sierra Vista, Arizona, a relatively new "Sunbelt" community.



Dugway Proving Ground

Dugway Proving Ground, Utah provides ideal conditions for studying defensive chemical, biological and nuclear-related equipment and procedures. Specially equipped chambers permit testing of toxic substances without contaminating the environment. Vast uninhabited areas and ideal weather conditions make Dugway suited to checking bomb, rocket and spray delivery systems by using simulated toxins or the latest screening and incendiary agents.

Dugway, Utah is 75 miles from Salt Lake City in an area of rugged natural beauty. Government-owned housing is available to some.

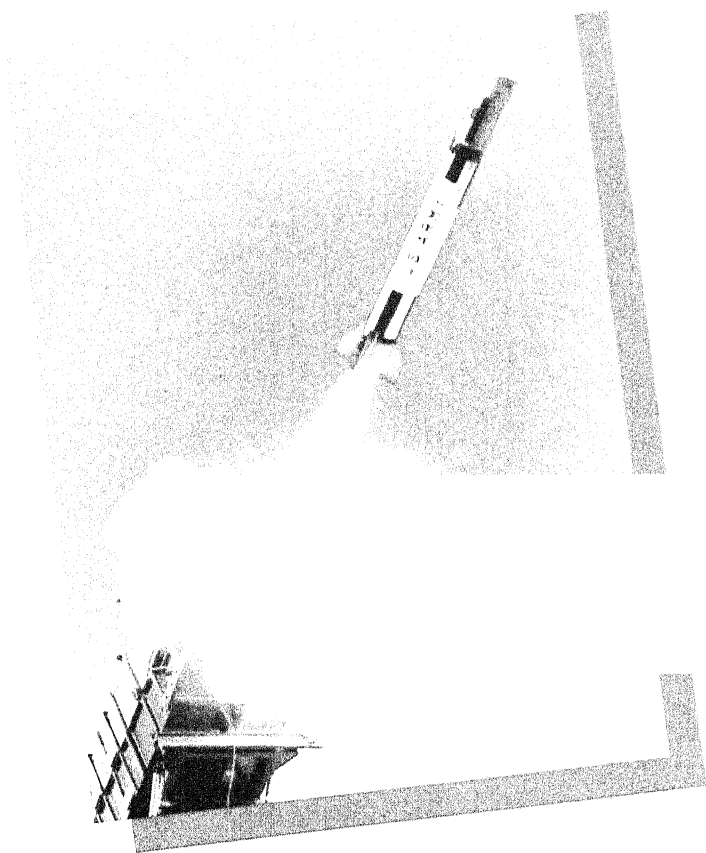


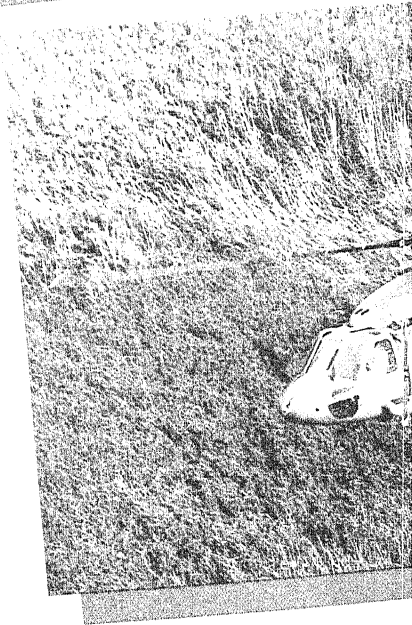
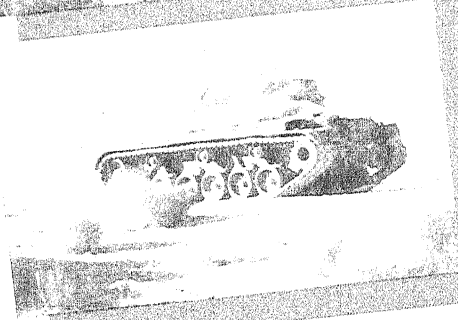
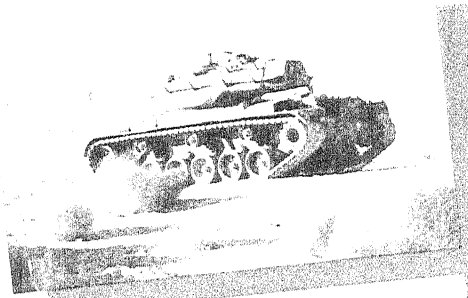
White Sands Missile Range

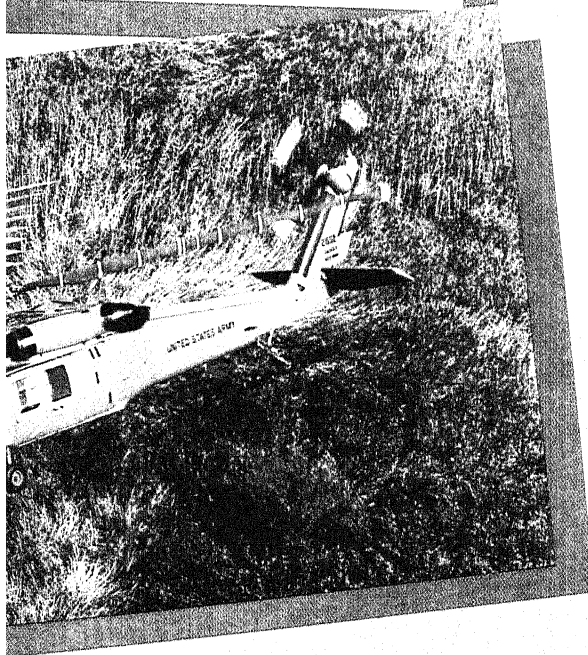
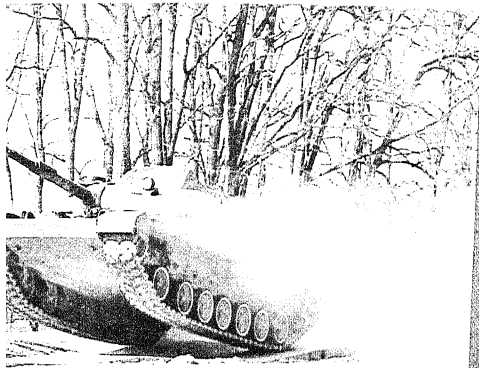
White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, is the United States' largest and most thoroughly instrumented missile range. Capabilities include real time data collection, display and evaluation. White Sands Missile Range was the test site for early U.S. rockets and guided missiles. Beginning in 1956, White Sands saw the launching of the V-2 and other captured German World War II rockets. Bumper 5, Crusader, Pershing and other missiles have been launched at this site.

Instrumentation of the White Sands range allows continuous monitoring of missile flights and their points of impact. Missiles and rockets are tracked by radar and photographic techniques. Photographs may be made at distances of up to 40 miles, and straying missiles can be subjected to instant destruction by TECOM personnel monitoring the real time tracking of flights.

White Sands Missile Range holds the world altitude record—317 miles—for a recovered missile. The size of the range enables missiles to be fired from as far away as Fort Bliss, Texas, near the Mexican border, to an impact point on the range. Airspace over the Range is restricted and closely controlled by TECOM personnel at White Sands.



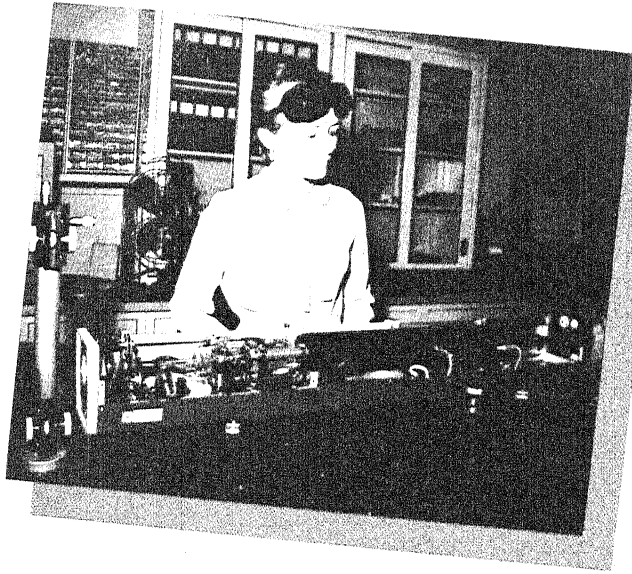




White Sands personnel also direct and carry out testing for other U.S. agencies, including NASA. The space shuttle *Columbia* landed here in March 1982. Artillery projectiles and weapons systems also are tested at White Sands for accuracy and blast effects.

The U.S. Army also conducts astro-physics and upper air research at White Sands Missile Range. The effects of nuclear radiation, temperature extremes, vibrations, dust, rain, shock and electronic counter measures on weapons systems are studied in highly instrumented simulations here.

White Sands is located near the town of Alamogordo, New Mexico.



Aviation Development Test Activity

TECOM's U.S. Army Aviation Development Test Activity is located at Fort Rucker, Alabama, close to Daleville and Ozark.

Testing is conducted on aircraft, aircraft components and aircraft-related support equipment. Human-engineering tests help to insure safety and optimum machine-man interface. Environmental tests determine effects of extreme conditions on aircraft component operations. Surprisingly, the Army purchases and operates more manned aircraft than any other American service. The U.S. Army Aviation Development Test Activity provides an opportunity to test some of the newest and most technologically advanced aircraft in the world.



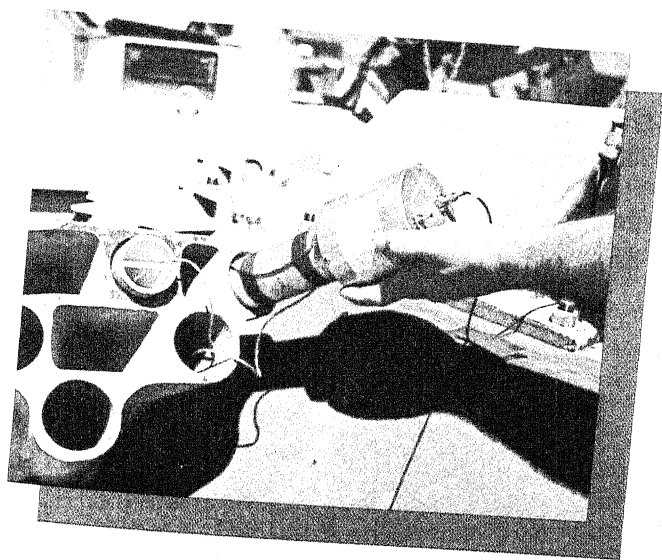
Yuma Proving Ground

A gigantic almost perfect Gothic tower, constructed by nature and called "Castle Dome," surveys the vast landscape of the U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona. Under the Castle Dome, TECOM personnel at Yuma perform a variety of testing and evaluation functions. The installation also serves as the Army's test center for desert conditions. The Army sent the tank forces of Lieutenant General George S. Patton here to train prior to their North African Invasion of World War II.

Yuma provides the Army with a site to do real-world testing on thousands of items.

TECOM personnel test and evaluate a variety of materiel and equipment, including aircraft; artillery; air delivery systems; and automotive equipment, tracked and wheeled, under desert-type conditions. TECOM exercises unlimited control over the Proving Ground's air space. The availability of protected long firing ranges enables the flight of shells and missiles to be tracked, bursts to be observed and fuze functioning to be evaluated upon impact.

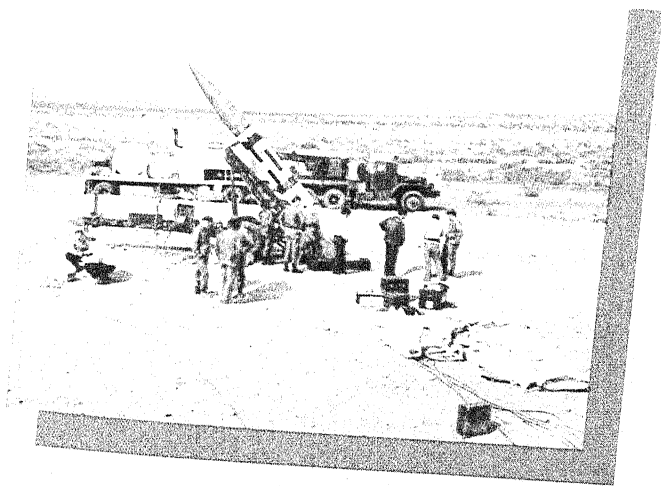
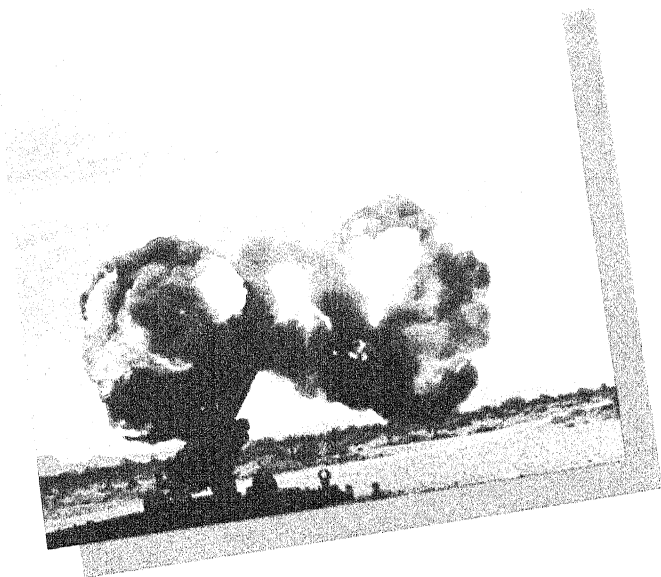
Magnetic particle inspection, x-ray structural analysis, shake and environmental chamber facilities are all available at Yuma. These facilities and prevailing natural conditions enable a



range of operational and simulated tests to be made on materiel and equipment. Items can be tested under different conditions of abuse, temperature extremes, and climatic factors such as fog, dust, and rain. Yuma tests weapons systems, artillery pieces, laser packs, solar power devices, military engineering construction equipment, automotive equipment, aircraft and troop support equipment.

Parachute and other air delivery systems are also tested here, as well as new aircraft equipment loading and extraction procedures.

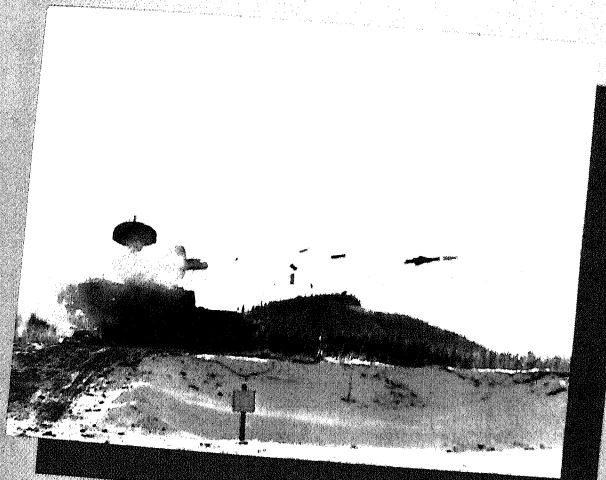
Yuma, Arizona, is in an area of natural beauty near several National Parks and only an hour and a half from San Diego and the Pacific Ocean.



Cold Regions Test Center

The U.S. Army Cold Regions Test Center is located at Fort Greely, Alaska. This part of Alaska has a dry, arctic climate where weather can be extremely cold. All kinds of Army equipment are tested here to insure their stability in cold weather. Weapons and weapons systems, including rocket and guided missile systems; munitions and other components; vehicles with their ancillary automotive equipment; combat engineer equipment; troop support equipment; electronic equipment; aircraft and aircraft armament systems; chemical and biological defense materiel may all be tested here.

Big and small game hunting abounds in the area, and fishing, including ice fishing, is a favorite recreational activity of installation personnel. Personnel at Fort Greely may also engage in gold prospecting.



Tropic Test Center

The U.S. Army Tropic Test Center is located at Fort Clayton in Panama. The area ranges in climate from a tropical rain forest on the Atlantic coast to desert conditions on the Pacific coast. These extremes and the gradations of climate between them provide nearly all the tropical conditions that exist in the world. Testing here examines the reliability of equipment and materials under tropic conditions.

TECOM personnel at the U.S. Army Tropic Test Center generally perform the same testing and evaluation functions for the tropic materiel development that the Command's personnel perform in Alaska for cold regions and at Yuma for desert conditions.





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to 4. Or fill out this form and mail to:

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